THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
[NUMB. 1837].

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1770.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 20.

ON Monday last the British Goods, &c. that had been imported here, contrary to the Resolutions of the People of this Province, and stored agreeable to the said Resolutions, were released from their Confinement, and re-delivered to the several Proprietors—And on Tuesday a Number of Advertisements appeared, for public Sales of Wines, bottled Beer, &c. &c.

Last Thursday arrived here, in the Brigantine Friendship, Captain Blewet, from Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Phillips, of that City: And in the same Vessel returned, Edward Harleston, Esq; Mr. Elias Ball, jun. and Mr. Felix Warley.

On Friday last put into this Port, to stop a Leak, the Snow Minerva, Capt. Allison, from the Bay of Honduras, bound for London.

Last Sunday Morning died, Mrs. Mary Lowndes, the amiable Consort of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, Esq; one of His Majesty's Assistant Justices and Judges of this Province—whose Death is an irreparable Loss to her Family and Friends, and universally regretted.

Last Tuesday returned from the Northern Colonies, in the Sloop Katy, Capt. Thomson, from New-York, William Maxwell, Esq; Mrs. Maxwell, and Mr. Joseph Stanyarne.

The Inhabitants of this Province are so ill satisfied with, and so far resent, the Conduct of the Northern Colonies, in departing from their Non-Importation Agreements, that it is with great Difficulty they can be prevailed upon not to enter into Resolutions to purchase no Goods whatever imported from thence; and they are restrained by only one Consideration, that the Defection not having been among the *Landholders*, *Farmers*, and *Mechanicks*, who are perhaps, in general, as well affected to the just Rights and Liberties of America, as ourselves, it would be unjust to retaliate upon *them*, for the Injuries received from *some* of the *Merchants* in those Colonies.—It must however be acknowledged, that the Trade with those Colonies is far from being *beneficial* to this; that except *Bar Iron*, *Sheep* and *Oil*, we might supply ourselves with almost every other Article imported from thence at Home, by proper Attention and Encouragement; and that they drain from us our Specie, and mostly for mere Trash.

The Committee "to consider of Ways and Means for establishing and promoting such Manufactures as this Province is capable of producing," have already had several Meetings. It consists of fifteen Gentlemen, who have determined to begin, by setting forward a general Subscription, to raise a Fund of Money, towards which themselves collectively have subscribed upwards of 2200*l.* They have chosen Henry Laurens, Esq; for their Chairman and Treasurer: And Subscription Papers are forthwith to be printed, which, with a circular Letter, are to be dispatched to all Parts of the Province.——*This is one of the Measures which an unkind Mother and false Brethren have given Rise to.*

Yesterday returned from England in the Cruiser Packet, Captain White, Thomas-Loughton Smith, Esq; Mr. Thomas Heyward, Mr. Charles Mill, of George-Town, Merchant, and Master Edward Neufville. At the same Time arrived, William Middleton, jun. Esq; and the Rev. Mr. Bulman, Assistant to the Rector of St. Michael's Parish.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THERE was no persuading my wise Brethren, but what the Price of Rice was kept *low* by the *Resolutions*: Their "GUIDE, PHILOSOPHER, and FRIEND," the *Merchant*, to prove that it did, the *very next Day* after the Resolutions were altered, *raised* the Price from *Forty-five* to *Forty Shillings!*

Qui vult decipi decipiatur.

A PLANTER.

Timothy's Maxim List.

Dec.	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
14th.	Snow Minerva, Joseph Allison,	Honduras
	Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,	Jamaica
	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcrift,	St. Christopher
	Sloop Mary-Ann, Stephen Seymour,	Turks-Island
15th.	Brigt. Lydia, James Ramsay,	Barbados
16th.	Ship Queen Charlotte, Hugh Rose,	Antigua
18th.	Scooner Warwick, Darrel Harvey,	Turks-Island
	Scooner Seaflower, George Cooper,	Bermuda
	Scooner Spry, James Mitchell,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Ruth, Edward King,	Sal Tortuga
	Sloop Katy, John Thomson,	New-York
19th.	Ship Carolina-Packet, William White,	London
20th.	Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry,	St. Christopher
	Brigt. Endeavour, George Cleiland,	Honduras
	Scooner Margaret, Benjamin Barton,	St. Augustine
	Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinson,	Jamaica

Dec.	Sailed,	*For*
16th.	Ship Polly, John Elliot,	Cowes
	Sloop Success, John Williams,	Barbados
17th.	Brigt. Jenny, William Robertson,	Antigua
	Sloop Polly, Ezra Whipple,	Antigua
18th.	Scooner Sugar-Cane, John Wright,	Jmaica
	Scooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Augustine
20th.	Sloop Roby, John Earl,	Rhode-Island
	Sloop Hannah, Willet Goffigon,	North-Carlina
	Sloop Esther & Ann, William Bryan,	Bermuda

Remain until further Orders,

	Ship Elizabeth, William Kerr,	Cowes
	Ship Sharpe, Andrew Kellie,	St. Vincent
	Ship Laurens, Henry Hunter,	Lisbon
	Snow Britannia, Richard Eyres,	New-York
	Brigt. Tartar, Edward Patrick,	Jamaica
	Brigt. William, David Brace,	Cadiz
	Sloop Relief, William Williams,	Dominica
	Sloop Katy, John Thomson,	St. Augustine
	Sloop Dove, Jonathan Higgs,	St. Christopher
	Sloop Henry, Edward Todd,	Barbados

THOSE indebted to us by Bond, Note, or Account, are desired to discharge the same, by the 1st of January next, at farthest; after which Time no Indulgence will be given, or further Notice.

HARLESTON & BONNEAU.

Country Produce taken in Payment.

WILMINGTON, DECEMBER 13.

The Speech of his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of North-Carolina, to the General Assembly of the said Province, at the opening of the Session at Newbern, on the 5th of December, 1770.*

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

NOTHING can be more seasonable, or more grateful to me, than my meeting you at this time, in so full assembly, while objects the most interesting wait your deliberations. On this occasion, I purpose to declare my mind with much freedom, considering that I am now speaking to every freeholder in the province, through their representatives, on matters of the highest importance to them. Setting aside therefore every lesser consideration for the present, I shall confine myself chiefly to these four points, which in the most urgent manner I offer for your consideration.

The abuses in the conduct of the public funds; the general complaints against public offices and officers; the evils arising from the circulation of counterfeit money; and the Injuries offered to his Majesty's government at and since the last Hillsborough superior court.

It is a matter of much concern to me, and must be to every honest man in the country, that after the frequent solicitations that have been made for a just state of the public revenue, no such account has been hitherto produced. The plan I laid before the last assembly, for keeping the public accounts, stands unimpeached as to propriety, regularity, and method: I refer it therefore to your re-consideration, and wish it may now be adopted by the force of law, flattering myself it will give the fullest satisfaction to the public. In my opinion, Treasurers, while in office, should be restricted under severe penalties, and the loss of their employment, from entering directly or indirectly, into any kind of commerce: such a restraint would guard against the temptation of employing public money as a stock in private trade, and allow them sufficient leisure to attend the duties of their office.

The liberty former Treasurers have assumed to themselves, for I know of no such power given them by law, of taking monies at pleasure from one fund to make up the deficiency of others, has been a conduct of much prejudice to the country. A practice unknown in any well regulated state, and introductive of much confusion in the public accounts. The appropriation of public monies are ever held sacred to the purpose for which they are raised; nothing less than an act of the legislature, upon great emergency, ought to carry them out of their proper channel.

These are suggestions that occur to me on the subject of the public revenue. When you reflect that a considerable sum of money is already lost to the public, and more in danger of being so, by the irregular conduct of the officers of the revenue, in keeping and settling their accounts, I hope you will think with me, that the prosperity of the colony immediately depends upon establishing such regulations in the Treasurer's office, as will prevent future irregularities, to bring to public view what are past, and remove the jealousies entertained by the people with respect to that office.

Let me next recommend to you to make the most scrupulous inquiries into the complaints against public offices and officers in the government, and to provide as well for the redress of those which have an existence, as to establish the fees of office in so express and determined a manner, as will put them beyond the possibility of doubt or abuse. This will give great and just content to the public. You shall be furnished with an account of the fees taken by me on each instrument I have issued, that the country may be informed of my conduct in this particular.

The circulation of so large a quantity of counterfeited currency among us, affords a presumption that persons of more considerable property than those of moderate substance have been concerned in this base and dishonourable traffic: An evil absolutely destructive of public credit, and operating to the ruin of many honest families. Were those who have passed sums of that counterfeit currency called upon to declare from whom it was received, very probably, by tracing it up, the authors of this iniquity might be discovered.

The papers and depositions I have received respecting the late outrages at Hillsborough, which I shall lay before you, are the proceedings of a seditious mob, men, who, regardless of the royal clemency for former trespasses, and open contempt of the admonition given them by a resolve of your house last session, have (accompanied with circumstances the most insolent and inhuman) torn down justice from her tribunal; and renounced all legislative authority. Were these men, who have thus broke through all the bonds of human society, and trampled under foot the laws of their country, allowed to shelter themselves under those laws, the situation of this country would be deplorable indeed; social liberty must then yield to brutal licentiousness; and the honest of all conditions become a prey to the wicked. I am told these insurgents are determined in the prosecution of their profligate designs: Admit it to be so; government has already shewn itself able to controul them, and, when armed with your manly determinations, has sufficient force, under the providence of God, effectually to suppress these dangerous commotions, to punish the ringleaders, and to bring back the deluded to the duty of citizens and good subjects. For the attainment of these desirable ends, I am bound in justice and duty to recommend to you to provide for the paying a sufficient body of men, under the rules and discipline of war, to march into the settlements of those insurgents, in order to aid and protect the magistrates and civil officers in the execution of those laws now existing, or such others as may, at this critical juncture, be found expedient for restoring the public tranquility of the whole colony. You have here my unreserved sentiments of the present state of your public affairs. I have much to wish they may penetrate into your hearts with the same warmth and sensibility that they flow from mine; and that you, with a becoming spirit, stand forth to vindicate the insulted honour and dignity of his Majesty's sacred person and government, in justice to your own violated rights, and in humanity to the duties you owe your much injuried countrymen, who from the very nature and obligation of civil society, claim from the legislature full security and protection in their persons and properties. And I have so much to wish you may wipe away the stain thrown, by these deluded people and their seditious ringleaders, upon an administration that has been unwearied in every possible attention towards the advancement of the prosperity and perfection of this community.

I gladly embrace the opportunity here offered me, of making my grateful acknowledgements to the country, for their gift of the very elegant and noble structure, for the residence of myself and successors in administration. A palace, that is a public ornament and credit to the colony, as well as an honour to British America. A construction, I am persuaded, from the strength, and choice of its materials, the integrity, diligence, and abilities of the architect, with the skill of the several artificers employed, will remain a lasting monument of the liberality of this country. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, the money already voted, and which has been taken up, will be sufficient to carry the plan into execution, and that too within a few months. The disbursements for carrying on this work are ready to be laid before you, whenever you have leisure to inspect them.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am to apply to you for a continuance of the present establishment of Fort Johnston, and to make immediate provision of powder and lead for his Majesty's service and the public safety. Let us not longer remain unprovided with articles so essential to your defence against the attempts of a foreign enemy, who may possibly at this day be in a state of war with Great-Britain, the guardian of our commerce, and protector from hostile invasion.

I am desired to lay before you a memorial from some merchants in London, to one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, respecting the packing and shipping of naval stores to the mother country; therefore I hope you will give due attention to the regulations recommended in the same.

If these times had permitted, I should have recommended to you to establish a public seminary in some part in the back country of this colony, for the education of youth. An institution of this sort, and in those parts, would be very beneficial, by instructing the rising generation in the principles of religion and virtue, in that healthy and fertile climate. Possibly you may not lose sight of this object on a more favourable opportunity.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Honourable Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is a pleasing consideration to me, to reflect I have been happy in the favourable attention of this country. I confess I feel an ardent desire to experience the like testimony at this important crisis; and that we may with candor, sincerity, and firmness, co-operate in measures for the public good. Believe me, the cause before us is not the cause of an individual, or an opposition merely to administration, but to the constitution. If those seditions are not speedily suppressed, they may spread their contagion through the continent, and disturb the internal tranquility of every colony in his Majesty's American dominions. Suffer not then the malicious humours of dark designing malice, nor the intrigues of sedition, to turn us from the road of justice, or stagger us in the path of honour. These are the invaluable rights of honest men, and lead to virtues which cast the brightest lustre on acts of legislation. I shall detain you no longer than to inform you, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to indulge me with leave of absence from this government, I shall esteem myself honourably rewarded for my invariable endeavours to discharge the duties of my station, in promoting the welfare of this province, if I have the happiness, on my return to England, to give my Royal Master the assurance, that by your wisdom and vigour, I have been enabled to give stability, and a permanent regularity, to the interior police of this country; and to restore among you, the blessings of peace.

New Advertisements.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THIS Day the Commissioners of the FREE-SCHOOL were pleased to elect Mr. WILLIAM CARSS, HEAD-MASTER of the FREE SCHOOL in this Province, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. PANTING, who hath resigned; and Mr. CARSS is to take the Charge of the same accordingly, immediately after the ensuing Holidays: Of which, they have ordered this public Notice to be given.

December 17, 1770.

Charles-Town, Dec. 21, 1770.

THE Subscriber gives this Notice to all concerned, and to the Public in general, That the Copartnership of DILLON & GRAY, is dissolved from this Date; and all those any Ways indebted to the said Copartnership, are desired to pay their respective Debts to him only:—Likewise, that he carries on the Business as before, in his own Name, and hopes to give general Satisfaction.

ROBERT DILLON.

Mansell, Corbett, & Roberts,

RETURN their most sincere Thanks to all their Friends, who have been kind enough to favour them with their Custom; and, as their Partnership will dissolve with the present Year, they beg Leave to give this early Notice, that all Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, then due to them, will be expected to be immediately paid in order to close their present Concerns as fast as possible: and they hope every Person interested herein, will take due Notice of this Advertisement.

N. B. They have a good Assortment of WINTER GOODS on Hand, which will be sold very reasonably.

Good Eight Day CLOCKS, at Cost and Charges.

THE Co-Partnership of ISAAC MOTTE, & Co. being expired, all Persons indebted thereto, are requested to pay or settle the same immediately with the Subscriber, who carries on the Business in his own Name alone, and will be obliged to his Friends for a Continuance of their Favours.

ISAAC MOTTE.

TO BE LETT,

(And may be entered on the 22d of December next)

THE HOUSE occupied by WILLIAM CATTELL, Esq; pleasantly situated on White-Point; having a large Garden, Summer-House, and every Convenience for a Family belonging to it. Apply to

WILLIAM PARKER.

*** For European Intelligence, turn to the last Page.*

COPY of His MAJESTY's most Gr[acious] SPEECH to both HOUSES of PARLIA[MENT] This TUESDAY the Thirteenth Day of NOVEMBER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I last met you in parliament, I renewed to you the assurances which I had before given you, That it was my fixed purpose to preserve the general tranquility; maintaining, at the same time, the honour of my crown, together with the just rights and interests of my people; and it was with much satisfaction that I indulged the hope of being still able to continue to my subjects the enjoyment of peace with honour and security. Since that time, those very considerations which I then promised you that I would never sacrifice, even to the desire of peace, have laid me under the indispensible necessity of preparing for a different situation.

By the act of the Governor of Buenos-Ayres, in seizing by force one of my possessions, the honour of my crown, and the security of my people's rights, were become deeply affected. Under these circumstances, I did not fail to make an immediate demand from the court of Spain of such satisfaction as I had a right to expect for the injury I had received. I directed also the necessary preparations to be made, without loss of time, for enabling me to do myself justice, in case my requisition to the court of Spain should fail of procuring it for me. And these preparations, you may be assured, I shall not think it expedient to discontinue, until I shall have received a proper reparation for the injury, as well as satisfactory proof that the other powers are equally sincere with myself, in the resolution to preserve the general tranquility of Europe. In the mean time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you such advice and assistance, as in the farther progress of this very important business, may happen to become requisite.

With respect to the state of my colonies in North-America, although I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the people in most of them, have begun to depart from those combinations which were calculated to depress the commerce of this kingdom; yet in some parts of the colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, very unwarrantable practices are still carried on, and my good subjects oppressed by the same lawless violence, which has too long prevailed in that province.

I hope and trust that the precautions which have already been used for securing this country, against the visitation of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in some of the distant parts of Europe, will, with the blessing of God, prove successful. But if, from any alteration of circumstances, it should at any time be found, that farther provision will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready concurrence for so salutary a purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper estimates, for the service of the ensuing year, to be laid before you. They must unavoidably, in our present situation, exceed the usual amount. Every unnecessary expence, my concern for the ease of my good subjects, will ever make me careful to avoid. But I should neither consult their interest nor their inclination, if I were to decline any expence which the public security, or the maintenance of the national honour, does at any time require.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am sensible how little I need say to you, at this time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may best promote the true interest of your country. In all your deliberations, upon points of a domestic nature, let the extention of our commerce, the improvement of the revenue, and the maintenance of order and good government, be always in view. With respect to foreign measures, there will, I am persuaded, be no other contest among you, than who shall appear most forward in the support of the common cause, in upholding the reputation and promoting the prosperity of the kingdom. For the attainment of these ends, you shall ever find me ready to exert myself to the utmost. I have no interest, I can have none, distinct from that of my people.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

HIS Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issued a proclamation on the 11th inst. signifying his Majesty's pleasure, that the Parliament of that kingdom, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of this month, be further prorogued to the 18th of December next.

This morning an express arrived in town from Scarborough, with the melancholly news of the death, on Thursday last, of the most noble Marquis of Granby, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, and Colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards blue.

Letters from Madrid advise, that the troops which that court sends from time to time to America, are nothing more than what is usual, to supply the place of those which are carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate.

It is said patents for six Irish and two British Peerages, are now preparing to pass the Great Seal.

The Cornwall, Belleisle, and Temeraire men of war, are ordered to join the fleet at Spithead.

OCTOBER 24.

We are assured that in a late conference between the French King and the Duke de Choiseul, the former said repeatedly to the latter, "Let me have no war! Let me have no war!"

We are informed, that a late patriotic Marquis was not possessed, at the time of his death, of any appointment under the government, excepting the command of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue; he having resigned the lucrative office of master of the ordnance, and the titular one of commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, soon after he stood forth in the house of commons, and publicly declared his disapprobation of the conduct of the ministry, in regard to the Middlesex election.

There yet remains several very intelligent people in the political world, who abide by the opinion formerly embraced, that there will be *no war*, notwithstanding the present suspicious circumstances of disp[ute] and preparations.

It is expected that the [Post]-master General of all North-America will [be] before Christmas next.

It has been remark[ed by] gner of some humour, that in England the people [drink] the morning for the soap that washes their hands, at [breakfast] coffee, the tea, and the sugar they use for their breakfasts; at noon for the starch that powders their hair; at dinner for the salt that savours their meat; in the evening for the porter that cheers their spirits; all the day long for the light that enters their windows; and at night for the candles that light them to bed.

Yesterday the following ships were commissioned: The Ocean, Capt. Cranston; Terrible, Arbuthnot; Ramilies, Bentinck; Buckingham, Kempersfeldt; Trident, Hartwell; Fame, Isaac Quarry; Boyne, Burnet; Prudent, Schomberg; and Centaur, Hammond; Lord Howe, Admiral. The ships commanded by the Captains Ogle, Rushworth, Drummond, and Lucas, were also put into commission.

Capt. Eliot, lately appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship the Portland, is so well respected by the seamen for his bravery and humanity, that his ship was manned by volunteers

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, October 21.

"We are here in the greatest hurry imaginable. Our artificers dispatch a great deal of work, so that we shall soon have a fine fleet of ships, if we had but seamen to man them; but the ruin of our navy has been this; that the Captains of our guard-ships have had their footmen, gardeners, barbers, &c. bore upon the ships books, and now that they are wanted, truly they cannot go to sea. To avoid [this] [cl]erk of the Cheque goes on board to muster, and o[ne] [chec]k set down 32 as dead, all of whom, I'll take n[ot] [on]it, are alive, and as well this minute as I am.

"If any person [were] with their tricks were to hear what numbers have [been] each guard-ship in a day, he would imagine we ha[d] [so]me other epidemical distemper among us. I[s] [th]at infamous and scandalous cheat on the public? I can prove, that one Captain had every servant in his house rated on the books, and even the very fellow that went with his dung-cart."

OCTOBER 25.

On Tuesday evening General Conway arrived in town from Portsmouth; and yesterday he kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Colonel of the royal regiment of horse-guards blue, in the room of the late Marquis of Granby.

The same day several Admirals and Captains kissed his Majesty's hand on account of their late promotions.

Sir Charles Knowles has obtained permission to enter into the Czarina's service. He is to rank first Admiral of her fleet, and has a seat in her council. His pension is 10,000 rubles (2250l.) a year, 1000l. sterling annually to be paid to his lady and family, with benefit of survivorship. A compliment of 500 guineas is to be made for present pocket expences, and Sir Charles is to be received, in his journey, at her Majesty's expence, at his arrival on the edge of the Russian dominions. He is also to have two Aids-de-Camp, at 500l. a year each. Upon the Admiral's quitting the Czarina's service, he has a promise of being reinstated in his present rank: In the interim, he of course resigns his half-pay.

The dispute which happened in the Council last week between a certain officer at the head of the law, and a certain president of a popular assembly, was owing to a disagreement of opinion respecting the approaching war; the one insisting on a categorical answer immediately from the court of Spain; the other, that the point could be as well determined on the spot by treaty with the Spanish ambassador. Several sarcasms passed on both sides, insomuch as to require the interference of the royal personage. In the course of altercation the former told the latter, "that it could not, nor ought not to be determined as a *quirk* of law, of which he did not doubt the other's abilities, but like a point of *honour*, wherein the reputation of the nation was concerned."

A repeal of the Tea act in America, it is reported, will take place soon after the meeting of Parliament, in order that the colonies may be encouraged to act vigorously in case of a war.

The necessary dispositions are ordered to be made to prevent any infectious distemper to be communicated to the British American colonies, by means of the numerous shipping which now trade from thence to the Mediterranean.

A writer in one of the morning's papers, says, "I am just returned from Portsmouth, and can assure the public, that no part of the small-stores consumed in the late fire, has been yet replaced. There is not at Portsmouth bedding sufficient for two ships of the line; the 5 men of war ordered in a prodigious hurry, three weeks ago, to carry two regiments to Gibraltar, and which were *then* said to be completely equipped, are not yet ready. The Ministry may go on for some time amusing the nation; but in the end, they will find that they have deceived themselves. The day of reckoning will assuredly come; and if while we are in this shameful state of inactivity, the enemy should strike any material stroke, the heads [of] the mean time, I hope [all] am warmly attached) will consider what will be his own situation, if Gibraltar should be [taken]—and I will venture to tell his Majesty plainly, from [my] own knowledge, that, if the enemy should land there *in for[ce]* (which nothing can prevent but the presence of a superior fleet) the place would be taken in a fortnight."

John Robinson, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland, is appointed one of the Secretaries of the Treasury; a place of 3000l. per annum.

OCTOBER 26.

Mr. Potter, the messenger, we hear, set off again for Madrid on sunday last.

An evening paper says, an accommodation, we are from the best authority assured, is near at hand between England & Spain, without the interposition of any other power.

We are informed, that immediately after the conference between Sir Edward Hawke and a Great Personage, on wednesday last, the following old captains in the navy were added to the new list of rear-admirals of the Blue: Captains Robert Hughes, Clark Gayton, John Montague, and James Sayer. And it is expected, that some other of the senior captains to Lord Howe will likewise be honoured with flags.

The late dispute between two members of the Privy Council is likely to occasion a division in the Ministry.

Yesterday Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. formerly rear-admiral of the Red, kissed his majesty's hand, on his being appointed vice-admiral of the White.

The hon. Capt. Barrington, of his majesty's ship Albion, of 74 guns, is appointed colonel of Marines, in the room of Lord Viscount Howe, promoted to the rank of a rear-admiral.

A committee of the electors of Westminster waited on Mr. alderman Wilkes, to desire him to attend the general meeting in Westminster-hall on wednesday next, and to take the chair. Mr. Wilkes told them, "*That as an elector of Westminster he thought it his duty to attend that meeting, that he should always be ready to act where he could be useful in the public service, and that he would obey the commands of the electors when they were assembled in Westminster-hall.*"

Letters from Udina, in the Venetian territory, give an account of a violent hurricane which happened on the 19th ult. and laid waste an extent of land in that province 50 miles in length and two in breadth. Whole farms and many edifices were swept away.

OCTOBER 27.

This morning the princess dowager of Wales arrived at Carlton-house from Germany.

Letters received by this day's mail from Constantinople, dated Sept. 2, inform us, that the Grand Seignor hath consented that the Divan shall make peace with the Russians, if they would give him an acquittance that he should not be reproached with having made a shameful peace for the empire; which was immediately complied with, signed and sealed by the general assembly consisting of 1500 persons. The ministry were for making use of the mediation of the house of Austria on this occasion; but the people, on the contrary, demanded that of England; so that it is imagined it will be done in conjunction by those two powers.

For more than a fortnight past messengers have been continually sending from a certain office to several of the members of both houses now in the country.

Within these few days there have been held divers private meetings of the Minority, both in town and country, which were always conducted with the greatest secrecy.

We hear that the hon. George Grenville still continues grievously ill.

Wednesday Sir Francis Holbourne, Bart. kissed his ma[jesty's] hand on being appointed rear-admiral of Great-Britain, in the room of Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. who resigned on a[ccount] the post of first admiral of Russia from her Czarish maje[sty].

It is thought that some other aldermen will follow Mr. [Wil]kes's example, with respect to discharging such impressed [men] may be brought before him.

Yesterday the earl of Chatham came to town from Hay[es].

Potter, the messenger, has undertaken to be in town [by] 8th of Nov. by which means there will be time to consi[der] answer to his business before the parliament sits, so as [a] proper notice taken of it in the King's speech.

Lucius Obrien, Esq; and the hon. Thomas Craven, are promoted to the rank of rear-admirals of the Blue squadron of [his] majesty's fleet.

On thursday the lords of the admiralty received letters fr[om] several noblemen and gentlemen in the country, informing [them] that they should use every *legal* method to provide hands to [man] the fleets now fitting out.

Letters from Hamburgh, by the Charming Betsey, capt. [Ha]ll, which arrived last wednesday in Yarmouth roads, say, that inhabitants of that city are thrown into great consternation [on] receiving advice that the Plague had got into Lower-Saxony. The magistrates have ordered that no strangers be admitted into the city, if they come from any place supposed to be infected. [Two] cruizers are ordered to be stationed off Hamburgh, to prevent vessels entering that port from the Levant or coast of Barbary.

MADRID, OCTOBER 1.

A report is circulated here, that the differences arisen between our court and that of London, are amicably terminated.

WARSAW, OCTOBER 6.

A courier is this moment arrived here from the army of Panin, with advice, that the town of Bender surrendered to the Russians on the 26th of last month.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Letters from Italy, and other parts of the continent, advise that a quadruple alliance has lately been concluded between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Turin, and London, which was projected by Lord Bute, and intended to counterpoise the weight of the *family compact* in the affairs of Europe.

It is said, that some private letters from Lisbon mention, that the prime minister has publicly declared, that it is of little concern to the nation whether, Portugal trades any longer with the English or not, and he even wishes, that all commercial connections between them were dissolved.

Now the Russians are in possession of Bender, there is but one more fortress to retard their march to Constantinople.

The many reports of the Earl of Chatham's having lately had several conferences with a great personage, are entirely groundless.

Yesterday several members of the Minority waited on Lord Chatham.

It is expected there will be warm work in two august assemblies the approaching sessions, on the India and other affairs.

Private letters from Dublin, hint the dread of an insurrection among the people, who now seem to be inflamed beyond all degrees of forbearance, on account of the suspension of some of the temporary laws, and the further prorogation of their parliament.

All the troops in Scotland have received orders to begin their march towards Plymouth.

NOVEMBER 1.

An impartial account of the meeting of the Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster, held on Wednesday, the 31st of October, 1770.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock, the Hall being then [full] , Mr. Wilkes, attended by the Committee, and [a] concourse of people, came to the gates of Westminster [Hall]; the suite was so numerous, that the hall, which is [near] long and thirty wide, was not able to contain them. [Immediately] on entering the hall, Mr. Wilkes's arrival was notified by loud huzzas. Mr. Connel then made a motion—that Mr. Wilkes be requested to take the chair—three loud acclamations proclaimed the persecuted hero chairman of the day. Mr. Wilkes then in due order, read a written paper, which specified the purport of their meeting. The principal cause of the meeting was, to consult the Electors of Westminster, whether it was not their opinion that instructions should be given to their Members, Earl Percy and Sir Robert Barnard, for impeaching the Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, in Parliament, for that he, the said Frederick, did declare and affirm, in Parliament, that the subjects of this realm, are not vested with any right, authority, or priviledge to *petition* their King; and for that he, the said Frederick, was supposed to have given the most pernicious and wicked advice to His Majesty in several other special maters, equally illegal and unconstitutional.

Mr. Sawbridge then stood forward, and declared he was totally against this motion of impeaching Lord North, because he was not the Minister, when he expressed himself so unconstitutionally in Parliament. Besides, added Mr. Sawbridge, if Lord North, for having thus violently expressed himself, has by that daring expression, been raised (and perhaps for that deed act only) to be the absolute Premier of this kingdom; it would be ridiculous and nugatory to impeach him, now he is raised to the fullest extent of power. To impeach a Premier before a certain assembly, would be risible, nugatory, and absurd. In fact, Lord North would *there* impeach Lord North, and consequently such measure would be only giving him greater strength and credit with His Majesty, who, he said, has at present a *thick mist* before his eyes. He, therefore, rejecting this proposal, as ineffectual, would propose another remonstrance instead, not doubting but if the people still persevered, and steadily in having their invaded rights re-established, or the invaders of these condignly punished, His Majesty, sooner or later, would have that *thick mist* dispelled from before his eyes.

A remonstrance being thus preconcerted, and now agreed on, Mr. Wilkes, from the chair, proposed to the electors a committee of *six* Electors to draw up this remonstrance, who retired about half an hour, and returned to the Hall, when Mr. Sawbridge read the remonstrance, which is couched in respectful terms to His Majesty.

It is said that Mr. Wilkes's conduct in the city in his magisterial capacity, in regard to the light in which he holds general warrants, and his procedure thereupon, have given great offence at Court.

We are likewise informed, that there has been a consultation on the subject, and his conduct has been deemed a contempt of the King and Privy-Council.

A gentleman of this city was a few days ago called upon to give his reason for refusing to pay the land-tax, for his estate in a certain county, or suffer his tenants to pay it; he answered that he will never pay a farthing 'till he is legally represented in Parliament, and that if his tenants pay the tax, he will not allow it them again.

We can, from good authority, assure the public, that a *negociation*, instead of war, will determine the disputes at present subsisting between this kingdom and the Spaniards.

A certain great lady upon her arrival being pressed, it is said, to give her opinion on some measures adopted in the present situation of affairs, very prudently declined it; and further declared that she would henceforward forbear to concern herself with matters of state.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

A Correſpondent informs us, that on the death of Sir Richard Lyttelton, the King immediately ordered a letter to be wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, offering him the government of Jerſey.—As in this he rewarded a brave and generous man, and did not conſult his miniſtry, we may hope better days in other appointments. Sir Jeffery Amherſt immediately anſwered the letter, with thanks, and acceptance of the office.

Tueſday Mr. Alderman Wilkes was choſen maſter of the ners company,

The freedom of King's Lynn in Norfolk was on Wedneſday ſented to John Wilkes, Eſq; for his conſtitutional, ſpirited, and uniform conduct in ſupport of the liberties of this country.

Some North-American merchants intend to wait in a body on ord Hillſborough, on Tueſday next, at the Plantation-office, business of importance, reſpecting their trade.

OCTOBER 11.

Yeſterday the following promotions of Admirals took place: r Peter Dennis, Captains Buckle, Montague, Shuldam, Spry, d Lord Howe.

The laſt anſwer from the court of Madrid, according to a ivate letter from thence, was to the following purport:—That his Catholic Majeſty had ever looked upon the reciprocal friendſhip between Spain and Great-Britain as a proper object attention, and worthy the conſideration of the reſpective owers, and which he, for his part, was deſirous of cultivating ith every mark of confidence and good faith; and if any of s ſhips, either of war or others, had done any thing deſtructive the mutual harmony that ought to ſubſiſt between them, mediate orders ſhould be ſent to the Governors to redreſſing e ſame."

Mr. Potter's diſpatches were of ſuch a nature, that we are well formed the court of Spain ſeemed in the greateſt embarraſſment the receipt of them; and ſo far from wanting to delay him there, they did Mr. Bullock, the courier who went to Madrid previous to the laſt war, that they made up his packet for our court ith the utmoſt expedition, and ſent him away directly.

The diſtance from London to Madrid, by the route which the uriers always take, is 1186 miles.

It is now confidently reported, that Lord Mansfield will continue Speaker of the Houſe of Lords the next ſeſſion of urliament.

Mr. Potter, the preſent meſſenger, was the perſon who was ployed to carry the laſt and final diſpatches between the courts London and Madrid, at the breaking out of the laſt war with ain, in 1762.

A general irreſolution prevails among the merchants in the ty; none are willing to enter into any foreign commercial engagements of any conſequence, till a more certain judgment can e formed reſpecting the diſpoſition of the Spaniards.

Sir Peter Dennis, who was yeſterday promoted by the Admiralty to the command of a fleet, we are told, lies dangerouſly ill.

OCTOBER 12.

The faſhionable wager at preſent is to take a guinea to return lottery ticket, if war be declared before the firſt of next month.

Yeſterday Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Knight of the Bath, kiſſed s Majeſty's hand at St. James's on being appointed Governor Guernſey, in the room of Sir Richard Lyttelton, deceaſed.

Lord Mansfield's nails have entirely come off, ſince he was at arborough, from the violence of his ſcorbutic diſorder; but e now growing again, and his Lordſhip is in perfect health.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 6.

His Majeſty's commiſſions are come over for appointing James iſborne, Eſq; to be Governor of Charlemont in this kingdom, the room of John Johnſton, Eſq; deceaſed.

Robert Cunninghame, Eſq; to be Governor of Kinſale and harles Fort, in this kingdom in the room of James Giſborne, ſq. And Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; to be Adjutant General f all and ſingular his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, in the oom of Robert Cunninghame, Eſq.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The premier being lately told, in converſation, that it would e in vain to expect any loans from the city to anſwer the ſupplies of the enſuing year, replied, that notwithſtanding the additional xpence the government muſt be at, on account of the preſent aval armaments, he would not aſk the citizens for a ſix-pence o ſupport it; and that they ſhould be made ſenſible that the xigencies of the ſtate can and will be ſupplied without them.

By the beſt accounts from Falkland Iſle near the Straits of Magellan, from an Engineer who was ſome months upon it, we are authorized to ſay, that it is 250 miles from Harbour de St. Pedro, the neareſt port upon the continent; its extent from W. S. W. to E. N. E. is of the ſame diſtance, and its breadth about 46. It is pretty much in the ſh[illegible] of an iſoſceles triangle, whoſe baſe is one-ſixth larger than any of the other ſides. It abounds with barren mountains and rocks; nor was a ſingle Spaniſh family, or people of any other nation, upon it.

Though the ſummonſes which were iſſued out on Tueſday to the members of the houſe of commons were nothing more than what is cuſtomary, previous to the meeting of parliament, yet we are aſſured by ſeveral correſpondents, that the *tenor* of them runs different from the common ſtrain: The uſual ſummons deſires them to meet *on the general buſineſs of the nation*; the ſummons of Tueſday laſt required them to meet *upon* EXTRAORDINARY *buſineſs*.

In a conference ſome weeks ſince between our miniſtry and the ambaſſador from the court of Spain, on the ſubject of the late affair of Falkland Iſlands, his Excellency declared himſelf to be entirely ignorant of that matter, but that he would gain the neceſſary intelligence from his court, and communicate it to them with all poſſible expedition: However, no meſſenger was diſpatched, which proves he was convinced that any idle excuſe would do for the contemptible M——y he had to deal with.

It is certain that the Earl of Chatham's advice has been aſked, and had, concerning the anſwer from the court of Madrid. His Lordſhip was requeſted to wait upon the King, or to permit Lord North to wait upon him; for what reaſon we know not, but neither occurrence took place. The buſineſs itſelf was afterwards communicated to his Lordſhip in writing, and a witten opinion returned.

According to an authentic letter from Conſtantionople, the bad ſucceſs of the Turkiſh arms both by land and ſea had ſtruck univerſal terror and conſternation throughout all the Ottoman empire. Every one knows how ſubject the Turks are to credulity: The prophecy of one of their learned men, which predicts the ruin of the Turkiſh empire to happen in 1777, has occaſioned ſo much terror among them, that they are hardly able to defend themſelves.

We hear that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant letters patent to Henry Preſton, and Charles Pryce junior, Eſqrs both of the province of Georgia, to be Clerk of the Crown and Peace, alſo Prothonotary, or Chief Clerk of the General and Supreme Court of Pleas, within the ſaid office.

Yeſterday Lord Lyttelton went to court, and delivered to his Majeſty the enſigns of the order of the Bath, which his late brother had been inveſted with.

It is ſaid Mr. Robinſon, ſteward of Sir James Lowther, is to be Joint Secretary to the Treaſury, in the room of Mr. Bradſhaw, reſigned.

The royal yachts are ordered immediately to be docked and cleaned, the neceſſary furniture to be put on board, and to ſail for Holland, to wait the arrival of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

They write from Dumfries in Scotland, that at the laſt aſſizes there, it was remarkable that there was only one priſoner to be tried; that his crime was bigamy, of which he was found guilty, and ſentenced to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment; after which *he is to be baniſhed to England*.

OCTOBER 15.

On Saturday Lord Viſcount Weymouth had a long conference with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, at Powis-houſe.

It is ſaid to be certain, that the firſt advices which our miniſters received of the taking of Falkland iſlands, came from Madrid.

We are informed that an augmentation of the army is now abſolutely determined on; and that orders were ſent to the War-office late on Saturday night for that purpoſe.

The following frigates of war were put into commiſſion on Saturday laſt, viz. The Venus frigate of 36 guns, commanded by Captain George Balfour; the Pallas, of 36 guns, Captain Laforey; the Diana, of 32, Captain Onſlow; and the Juno, of 32 guns, Captain Stott.

On Friday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, in purſuance of a ſummons iſſued by the Lord Mayor on Tueſday, *to proceed on the further conſiderations of the buſineſs relating to Mr. Recorder*. The Lord Mayor took the chair at eleven, and, after the minutes of the firſt court were read and confirmed, his Lordſhip declared, "That *nothing particular* had happened ſince the laſt court, except his having ordered a court of conſervancy, in order to impannel a jury to enquire into the encroachments on the river Thames, at Durham-yard." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, "That at the opening of the laſt court of common-council, the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himſelf, relative to the *preſs-warrants* lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with the account of what had ſince occurred on that ſubject, which was certainly of the higheſt importance to the perſonal liberty of very many citizens, who were under his Lordſhip's immediate protection." The Lord Mayor replied, "That he had received a *requiſition* in form from the privy-council, to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the ſervice of the *preſs-warrants*; and that in conſequence he had backed thoſe warrants, and ſent to the ſeveral conſtables and other civil officers to be aſſiſtant to the military in the execution of them." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then regretted, "That there was now a ſuſpenſion of *Magna Charta* in the city by their chief magiſtrate; that a preſs-warrant was extremely contrary to the words of the *Great Charter*, *Nullus liber homo* CAPIATUR, &c. *niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum vel per legem terræ*, and to the firſt principles of the Engliſh conſtitution: He lamented the unjuſt and cruel fate of ſo many of their fellow-citizens, torn from their families, who would be left perhaps deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, &c. That at the Durham-yard committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver and himſelf had fully given their ſentiments to the Lord Mayor on the plain illegallity of preſs-warrants, and their hopes that they would never have the ſanction of the name of the chief magiſtrate of this city." The Lord Mayor then confeſſed the illegality of preſs-warrants, but declared, "That in that emergency the fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſque the danger of delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That he wiſhed to ſee the fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a way conſiſtent with liberty and humanity; that if, inſtead of the paltry ſum of thirty ſhillings, five pounds per man had been offered by government, we might have had ſailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the public faith, their diſcharge after a certain number of years; that this ought to have been done ſix months ago; that 50,000 ſailors on this calculation would only have coſt 250,000 l. that above twice that ſum had been ſquandered away, and voted without any account; that ſuch a method ought to have been *firſt tried*, but that now, in the very capital, our fellow-citizens were every hour the prey of lawleſs ruffians, &c." My Lord Mayor then ſaid, "He thought the occaſion juſtified his conduct; and that it was *unfriendly* in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but however, he avowed having given all the aid of the civil to the military in the city." Mr. Wilkes replied, "That it was a great public concern, that it was *friendſhip* to his country, and *that* ſhould always have the firſt place in his heart, as well as be the leading principle of all his actions." The order was then read for returning the conſideration of Mr. Recorder's buſineſs.

An evening paper ſays, that in a few days, a meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter is to be held in Weſtminſter-hall, to conſider of proper inſtructions to be given to their members, and that Mr. Alderman Wilkes is to be in the chair.

We hear that Mr. Henderſon, author of the Hiſtory of the late Rebellion, and of the Life of the late Duke of Cumberland, is to be named as ſupernumerary tutor for the young Princes, in claſſical learning and geometry, he having made very great progreſs therein, and been a very great ſufferer for his attachment to the Royal Family.

A correſpondent obſerves, that from the accounts publiſhed in the papers of the ſpeedy arrival of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and of Lord Mansfield's *new ſet of nails*, we may fairly conclude, that if we eſcape *the Plague* the enſuing winter, thoſe who are troubled with the *itch* of liberty will certainly be ſeverely *clawed*.

OCTOBER 16.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from the Hon. Mr. Walpole, at Paris, who is charged with the affairs of this court, in the abſence of the Earl of Harcourt.

The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that the Emperor is expected to come there the enſuing winter, and that the Palace of the Thuilleries is to be fitted up for his reſidence.

If the preſent Premier ſhould raiſe the ſupplies without the aſſiſtance of the city, he will prove himſelf the greateſt miniſter that ever this kingdom produced.

We are told, that it was reſolved to increaſe the navy if there had been no proſpect of a war.——This reſolution might have been executed without impreſſing.

A Rope-maker in Rotherhithe, has lately received orders from his correſpondents in America, for Cordage to the value of 5000l. whereas his orders only amounted to about 500l. value, for the two preceding years.

OCTOBER 17.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that the Spaniſh nation is at preſent by no means diſpoſed for a war with England.

A certain diſtinguiſhed Nobleman is ſaid to be at the Court of Madrid, *incog.* gaining ſuch intelligence as it is imagined, will prove of infinite advantage to the Court of Great-Britain, in caſe of a war with Spain.

The following is ſaid to be a fact. When Mr. Potter left Madrid, he was accompanied by a Meſſenger from that Court, who was to go to London with diſpatches to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. They kept together as far as Verſailles, where the Spaniſh Meſſenger ſtopt, to communicate ſome diſpatches to that Court; after waiting a ſhort time there, he received an anſwer from the French Miniſtry, and bidding Mr. Potter adieu, broke off his intended journey to London, and ſet off immediately back again to Madrid.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 5.

"The Spaniſh Ambaſſador here hath received a courier from Madrid, with the anſwer of his Catholic Majeſty, relative to the propoſitions made by the Court of London."

The ſcarcity of money is every where complained of, and felt, but no where more than in Pruſſia: The Bankers there are often driven to the utmoſt extremities from the want of it, and afraid of being declared bankrupts, as it often happens that they are unable to anſwer the moſt trifling demands with ready money.

An Officer of State is ſaid to have declared, that he has reſources, without taxing the nation to any great height, ſufficient to carry on a war for five years certain.

They write from the Hague, that by virtue of a treaty between Great-Britain and the States-General, the latter are obliged, when called upon, to furniſh the former with a ſtipulated number of line of battle ſhips.

A noble defaulter has declared, that he will certainly attend his duty this winter in Parliament.

His Majeſty has promoted Lord John Murray, to the rank of General of his forces.

On Sunday, orders arrived at Portſmouth for the Arrogant, of 74 guns; Ajax, of 74; Achilles, of 64; and Ripon, of 60; to take in four months proviſions, and proceed directly to Ireland, to take on board two regiments of ſoldiers, to reinforce the garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon.

On Saturday the Merm[illegible] ſloop of war was put into commiſſion, at Portſmouth, and the command of her [illegible] Carr Scrope Carkett, an impreſſed ſeaman.

Yeſterday government contracted for fifty tenders, to be immediately taken into the ſervice, at 8 s. per ton.

Notwithſtanding the preſſing, and bounty-money, it is ſaid there are not yet 8000 men provided in all, to man a fleet of 40 ſail of the line.

Orders are given for ſeveral ſmall ſloops and armed cutters, to cruize in the Channel, and on the Iriſh and Scotch Coaſts, to prevent any ſhips putting into our ports, ſuſpected of being infected.

Yeſterday a reſpectable number of the Electors of Weſtminſter met at the Standard-Tavern, in Leiceſter-fields, previous to the general meeting in Weſtminſter-hall.

OCTOBER 18.

The handſome proviſion ſettled on a foreign Miniſter on a certain eſtabliſhment or his forwarding the ſame peace, though much declaimed againſt here when firſt known, has had its uſe, as on our preſent diſagreement with the Spaniards, we have not wanted (if we may credit advices from abroad) for the Miniſters of more courts than one intereſting themſelves in our cauſe, and which, they flatter themſelves, they ſhall be able to ſettle to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

Notwithſtanding all the reports of a peace between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks, ſhe is determined not to enter into any treaty 'till the end of the enſuing campaign.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have taken all the revenue that was ſending from Egypt to Conſtantinople, and are ſo well ſupplied by proviſions from the Turks, as to ſtop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

By private letters from Zant, an Iſland in the Gulph of Venice, we are told, that in the night between the 25th and 26th of September, the Ruſſian fleet attempted to force the paſſage of the Dardanelles, their hopes ariſing from a rule which the tides in thoſe parts are wont to take about the autumnal equinox; but not hitting the critical hour, they were forced back by the rapidity of the ſtream, the force of the wind, and the continual fire of the land batteries, by which laſt, the ſhip of Admiral Spiritoff was ſo ſhattered, that ſhe was obliged to be ſent to Scio to be repaired.

Several private letters confirm the account that the plague broke out in the Ruſſian army, and that there has been a general engagement between them and the forces of the Port[illegible]

By a return of the French troops employed in Corſica [illegible] the 23d of Auguſt, 1769, it appears, that the loſs in [illegible] killed and wounded, amounted to 20,273; of [illegible] the number 4,324, including 429 officers, were killed.—It [illegible] by the ſame return, that there died in the hoſpitals 594[illegible] by all, the total loſs of the French troops amounted [illegible] beſides the recovered wounded, a great number of whom [illegible] have been rendered unfit for ſervice, and 795 ſick, who at [illegible] time lay in the hoſpitals.

By the ſhips lately arrived from Bengal and China, we are informed that the French, in the Iſle of Madagaſcar, have erected a fort upon the very ſpot where Captain Avery, the Pirate, built a houſe, after he had carried away the Mogul's daughter, and, by his piracies, had rendered England, his native country, too warm for him. The French ſettlement is in a flouriſhing condition, and the garriſon is numerous and ſtrong.

The 31ſt inſtant is the day appointed for a general meeting of the Electors and Burgeſſes of Weſtminſter, for drawing up inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in Parliament. The Chairman is to ſit upon the upper ſtep leading to the Court of Common-Pleas, and the Hall is expected to be exceeding full.

A Court of Common-Council is ſummoned to be held on Friday next, at Guildhall, for the further conſideration of the conduct of a certain Law-Officer of the city. At the ſame time the Committee of City Lands will report their enquiry, relating to the office of Proveſt-Marſhal.

*** *For the Remainder of the European Intelligence, refer to the Second Page.*

EXCELLENT old JAMAICA RUM in Hogſheads and Barrels, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR in Do[illegible] to be ſold cheap, for Caſh, by

WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JAMES LINGARD deceaſed, are deſired immediately to call and pay off their Accompts, Bonds, Notes, &c.—And all to whom the ſaid Deceaſed may be any Ways indebted to, are required to bring in their compts of their Demands, properly atteſted, to

MARY LINGARD, *Executrix.*
HOPKIN PRICE, *Executor.*

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 18, 17[illegible]

AGREEABLE to the Directions of [illegible] *Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled,* "AN ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR and find that imported from the *Northern Colonies* FIVE POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at THREE POUNDS SHILLINGS (being both [illegible] the HALF CROWN Loaf

Of NORTHWARD Flour

	lb.	oz.	d
WHITE,	1	13	
WHEATEN,	2	11	
HOUSHOLD,	3	10	

Of which all Bakers

BEN[illegible]

CHARLES-TO[illegible]

New Advertisements.

Charles-Town, Dec. 27, 1773.

THE Honourable, the Church Commiſſioners, are hereby ſummoned to meet in the Council Chamber, on *Thurſday* the Tenth Day of *January* next, at Six o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

JAMES JOHNSTON, *Cler.*

DAVID GILLESPIE

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he propoſes to open SCHOOL on Monday the Sixth of JANUARY, 1774, in a large Room at the Houſe of Mrs. BROOKS, in BEDON'S-ALLEY; where the following Latin, and Greek Languages; vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, and Writing, will be taught with all poſſible Attention and Expedition.—He hopes his Aſſiduity and Fidelity in the Diſcharge of his Buſineſs will recommend him to public Encouragement.

N. B. He has room for Accommodations for young Gentlemen Boarders and Lodgers, at his Houſe on the Bay, where at Evening School is kept.

To be SOLD, at public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the 14th of JANUARY, 1774, on the Plantation on Cooper-River, late the Property of JOHN DOUGAT, deceaſed,

A LIKELY ESTATE of

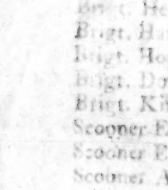
Conſiſting of a Parcel of valuable Negroes, of ſeveral Kinds, &c. to be ſhewn on the Day of Sale. Terms of the ſaid Sale, made known at the ſaid Day.—And thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Immediate Payment.

JOHN CRAIG of Ten, *Executrix.*
JOHN WRIGHT,
JAMES DOUGAT, } *Executors.*

To be SOLD for CASH or CREDIT,

A Good Boat NEGROE FELLOW, a Waiting BOY; and a young Houſe WENCH, that can Cook and Waſh: Alſo a compleat Aſſortment of IRISH and other white LINEN, from 10*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* Sterling per Yard; ſeveral Pieces of brown Linen, with white and brown Ozenbrugs. For further Particulars enquire of

THOMAS BUCKLE.



For LONDON,

(To ſail by the 15th of JANUARY)

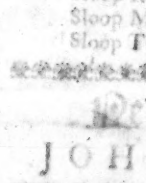
THE SHIP

CAROLINA-PACKET,

WILLIAM WHITE, *Maſter.*

FOR Freight of Indico, Skins, or other light Goods, agree with the ſaid Maſter, or

MILES & JOHN BREWTON.



For LONDON,

(To ſail by the 15th of JANUARY)

THE SHIP

QUEEN CHARLOTTE,

HUGH ROSE, *Maſter.*

PART of her Cargo is already engaged; for the Remainder, or Paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter, at

WILLIAM BULLMER.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 11th Day of January *next, at the Plantation of* Mrs. MARY LAW, *at the Round O,*

UPWARDS of Thirty valuable SLAVES, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. William Glover, deceaſed, among them are, a exceeding good Horſe Watches, a Coachman, Sawyer and ſeveral Boys and Girls. The Conditions will be declared on the Day of Sale, by MARY LAW, *Executrix.*

JAMES SKIRVING, *Junr.*

New Advertiſements.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE

DESIRES thoſe Perſons who have Demands on him to bring in their Accompts for Payment. And as he has now left off Trade above Twelve Months, he begs all thoſe who yet remain in his Debt, for Gold, Silver, and Jewels, to pay or ſettle with him for the ſame in January next, as all Accompts which remain unſettled the Month after, will certainly be put into an Attorney's Hands to be ſued for; as will alſo, at the ſame Time, all Bonds and Notes, on which the Intereſt is not duly and regularly paid.

*** He has three HOUSES to LET; one in *Broad-Street*, one in *Queen-Street*, and one in *Union-Street*.

N. B. He offers a Reward of TEN POUNDS to any one who will inform him of the Perſon that broke his Lamp laſt Week, which is the ſixth Time it has been demoliſhed by ſome malicious Incendiary.

Timothy's Marine Liſt.

Dec. Entered at Charles-Town, *From*

21ſt. Snow Houghton, Richard Godfrey, Figueira
29th. Brigt. Clibborn, William Coldſtream, Dublin
Scooner Suſannah, Joſeph Jauncey, St. Auguſtin
Scooner Brothers Iſland, Peter Bachop, Jamaic
Scooner Active, John Rawkins, Smyrna in Eaſt Florida
Sloop Nancy, George Ball, Barbados
Sloop Otter, William Hughes, Antigua
31ſt. His Majeſty's Sloop Tryal, Penſacola
Ship Little Carpenter, John Maitland, London
Brigt. Prince of Wales, William Moore, Philadelphia
Sloop Peggy, Richard Cuthbert, Cape-Fear
1773. Snow Nancy, Spence Young, Falmouth
Snow Charlotte, Valentine Baker, River St. Laurence
Snow Sally, William Shroudry, Philadelphia
Snow Friendſhip, James Morriſon, Morlaix
Brigt. Fanny, Clayton Eccleſton, Dominica
Scooner Liberty, Richard Clarke, Georgia
Scooner Experiment, John Darrel, Turks Iſland
Scooner Savannah Packet, James Monk, Georgia
Scooner Aurora, John Ireland, Montſerrat
Scooner Induſtry, John Hamilton, Grenada
Sloop Three Friends, Edward Barron, Boſton
4th. Brigt. Peggy, Patrick Brown, Philadelphia
Scooner Sally, Benjamin Knight, Salem

Dec. Sailed,

2nd. Ship Elizabeth, William Lee, For
Ship Sharpe, Andrew Knox, Cowes
St. Vincents

Dec. Entered at Charles-Town,

21ſt. Ship Betſy, Edward Prince,
Sloop Mary, John Scollay,
Sloop Dove, Jonathan Higgs,
Sloop Rebel, William Williams,
Sloop Lewis, Edward Tidy,
Ship Mars, William Carter,
Snow Maria, Joſeph Allison,
Sloop Charlotte, Joſeph Dutton,

Dec. Sailed as Coaſt Veſſels.

Ship Charlotte, John Harriſon, London
Ship Caroline, Merchant, John Raymond, London
Brigt. Charlotte, Francis Williams, Tuſcon
Brigt. William, David Bruce, Cadiz
Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hutchings, Bermuda
Sloop Warwick, Joſeph Vale, St. Euſtatius

Dec. Entered Inwards this and laſt Week.

His Majeſty's Ship Ferret, Mark Robinſon, Eſquire, Commander, Virginia
Ship Avon, Alexander Urquhart, Cowes
Ship King-George, John Gregory, Poole
Ship Lattice, Hercules Angus, Lisbon
Snow Suſannah, Robert Fewell, Poole
Brigt. Swallow, Thomas Auſtin, Lancelona
Brigt. Atalanta, Frederick Dewar, St. Croix
Scooner William, James Armory, Honduras
Scooner Liberty, Richard Burchill, Georgia
Scooner Savannah Packet, James Monk, Georgia
Sloop Recovery, Archibald Cochran, Jamaica
Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilchriſt, St. Chriſtopher
Sloop Benjamin, Samuel Dunlop, Barbados

Dec. Entered Inwards this and laſt Week.

Ship Peter & Ann, Thomas Blunden, Fayal
Ship Buchanan, Thomas Cochran, Cowes
Ship Carolina Packet, William White, London
Ship Queen Charlotte, Hugh Roſe, London
Ship Live Oak, Andrew Leadbetter, Briſtol
Snow Sally, William Shroudry, Cowes
Brigt. Friendſhip, George Thomas, Cowes
Brigt. Cliborn, William Coldſtream, Milford
Brigantine Venus, John Turner, Rhode Iſland
Brigt. Fanny, Clayton Eccleſton, St. Vincent
Brigt. Friendſhip, Joſeph Blower, Barbados
Scooner Seaflower, George Cooper, Bermuda
Scooner Liberty, Thomas Davidſon, Jamaica
Scooner Suſannah, Joſeph Jauncey, Jamaica
Scooner Duke of Lancaſter, Richard Steel, St. Chriſtop.
Sloop Charles-Town, John Leycraft, Barbados
Sloop Induſtry, Zephaniah Jones, Rhode Iſland

Dec. Entered Inwards this and laſt Week.

His Majeſty's Ship Carysfort, C. William Hay, Jamaica
Ship Magna Charta, Richard Maitland, London
Brigt. Endeavour, George Cleiland,
Brigt. Hercules, John Hatter,
Brigt. Harriot, Charles Dawſon,
Brigt. Hopewell, Edward North,
Brigt. Dolphin, John Rogers,
Brigt. King George, Thomas Langen,
Scooner Elizabeth, Robert Bell,
Scooner Exchange, Jeremiah Dickinſon,
Scooner Anne, Henry Parker,
Scooner Brothers Endeavour,
Scooner Betſey,
Sloop Ruth, Edward King,
Sloop Mary-Ann, Stephen Seymour,
Sloop Three Brothers, Elias Young,